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POETRY.

THE TWO ARMIES.

As Life's unending column pours,
Two marshalled hosts are seen,—
Two armies on the trampled shores
That Death flows black between.

One marches to the drum-beat's roll,
The wide mouthed clarion's bray,
And bears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream,
With sad, yet watchful eyes,
Calm as the patient planet's gleam
That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabres shine,
No blood red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade;
At Honor's trumpet call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade
In Glory's arms they fall.

For these no clashing falchions bright,
No stirring battle-cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night,—
Each answers, "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laureled bust,
The builder's marble piles,
The anthems pealing o'er their dust,
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf
That floods the lonely graves,
When Spring rolls in her sea-green surf
In flowry-foaming waves.

For both [illegible] upward from below
And angels wait above,
Who count each burning life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast
Her pulses Freedom drew,
Though the white lilies in the crest
Sprang from that scarlet dew,—

While Valor's haughty champions wait
Till all her scars are shown,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,
To sit beside the Throne!

CAPITAL SELECT STORY.

THE POT OF GOLD.

Deacon Bancroft, though a very good man in the main, and looked up to with respect by all the inhabitants of the village of Centreville, was rumored to have, in Yankee parlance, 'a pretty sharp eye to the main chance'—a peculiarity from which deacons are not always exempt.

In worldly matters he was decidedly well to do, having inherited a fine farm from his father which was growing yearly more valuable. It might be supposed that under these circumstances, the deacon, who was fully able to do so, would have found a help meet to share his house and name. But the deacon was wary. Matrimony was to him in some measure a matter o'money, and it was his firm resolve not to marry unless he could thereby enhance his worldly prosperity. Unhappily, the little village of Centreville and the towns in the immediate vicinity, contained few unmarried ladies who were qualified in this important particular, and of those there were probably none with whom the deacon's suit would have prospered.

So it happened that year after year passed away, until Deacon Bancroft was in the prime of life—forty-five or thereabouts—and still unmarried; and in all probability likely to remain so.

Deacon Bancroft's neighbor was a widow.

The widow Wells, who had passed through one matrimonial experience, was some three or four years younger than Deacon Bancroft.—She was still quite a comely woman. Unfortunately, the late Mr. Wells had not been able to leave her sufficient to make her independent of the world. All that she possessed was the small, old-fashioned house in which she lived, and a small amount of money, which was insufficient to support her and a little son of seven, hardly to be classed as productive of anything but mischief.

The widow was therefore obliged to take three or four boarders, to eke out her scanty living, which of course imposed upon her considerable labor and anxiety.

Is it surprising, then, that under these circumstances she should now and then have bethought herself of a second marriage, as a method of bettering her condition? Or again, need we esteem it a special wonder, if, in her reflection upon this point she should have cast her eyes upon her neighbor, Deacon Bancroft? The deacon, as we have already said, was in flourishing circumstances. He would be able to maintain a wife in great comfort: and being one of the chief personages in the village, could afford her a prominent social position.

He was not especially handsome, or calculated to make a profound impression upon the female heart—this was true—but he was of a good disposition, kind hearted, and would no doubt make a very good sort of a husband a desirable match.

Some sagacious person, however, has observed that it takes two to make a bargain a fact to be seriously considered: for in the present case it was exceedingly doubtful whether the worthy deacon, even if he had known the favorable opinion of his next neighbor, would have been inclined to propose changing her name to Bancroft, unless, indeed, a suitable motive was brought to bear upon him. Here was a chance for finessing.

One evening, after a day of fatiguing labor, the Widow Wells sat at the fire in the sitting room, with her feet resting upon the fender.

"If I ever am so situated as not to have to work so hard," she murmured, "I shall be happy. It's a hard life keeping boarders. If I was only as well off as Deacon Bancroft."

Still the widow kept up her thinking, and by and by her face brightened up. She had an idea, which she was resolved to put into execution at the very earliest practicable moment.—What it was the reader will discover in the sequel.

"Henry," said she to her son the next morning, "I want you to stop at Deacon Bancroft's as you are going to school, and ask him if he will call and see me in the course of the morning or afternoon, just as he finds it most convenient.

Deacon Bancroft was a little surprised at the summons. However, about 11 o'clock he called in. The widow had got on the dinner, and had leisure to sit down. She appeared a little embarrassed.

"Henry told me that you would like to see me," he commenced.

"Y[illegible] Bancroft, I do; but am much afraid you will think strange of it—at least, of what I may say to you."

The deacon very politely promised not to be surprised, though at the same time his curiosity was visibly excited.

"Suppose," said the widow casting down her eyes—"mind I am only supposing a case—suppose a person shoul find a pot full of gold pieces in their cellar, would they have a right to touch it, or would it belong to them?"

The deacon pricked up his ears.

"A pot of gold pieces, widow? Why unquestionably the law would have nothing to do with it."

"And the one who had formerly owned the house could'nt come forward and claim it, could he, deacon?" inquired the widow further, with apparent anxiety.

"No, unquestionably not. When the house was disposed of, everything went with it."

"I am glad to hear it, deacon. You wont think strange of the question, but it happened to occur to my mind, and I thought I would like to have it satisfied."

"Certainly, widow, certainly," said the deacon, abstractedly.

"And, deacon, as you are here, I hope you will stop to dinner with us. It will be ready punctually at twelve."

"Well, no," said the deacon rising; "I'm much obleeged to ye, but they'll be expecting me home."

"At any rate, deacon," said the widow, taking a steaming mince pie from the oven, "you won't object to take a piece of mince pie, you must know that I pride myself on my mince pies.

The warm pie sent forth such a delicious odor, that the deacon was sorely tempted, and after saying, "Well, really," with the intention of refusing, he finished by saying, "On the whole, I guess I will, as it looks so nice."

The widow was really a good cook and the deacon ate with much gusto the generous slice which the widow cut for him, and after a little more chatting, upon unimportant subjects, he withdrew in some mental perplexity.

"Was it possible," thought he "that the widow could really have found a pot of gold in her cellar? She did not say so much to be sure, but why should she show so much anxiety to know as to the proprietorship of treasure thus found, if she had not happened upon some."

To be sure so far as his knowledge extended, there was no one who had occupied the house who would be in the least likely to lay up such an amount of gold; but then the house was one hundred and fifty years old, at the very least, and undoubtedly had had many occupants of whom he knew nothing. It might be, after all. The widow's earnest desire to have him think it was all curiosity, likewise gave additional probability to the supposition.

"I will wait and watch," thought the deacon.

It so happened that Deacon Bancroft was one of the Directors of a Savings Institution, situated in the next town, and accordingly used to ride over there once or twice a month, to attend the meeting of the board.

On the next occasion of this kind, the Widow Wells sent over to know if he would carry her over with him, as she had a little business to attend to there.

The request was readily accorded. Arrived in the village, Mrs. Wells requested to be set down at the bank.

"Ha! ha!" thought the deacon; "that means something."

He said nothing, however, but determined to come back, and find out, as he could, readily, from the cashier, what business she had with the bank.

The widow tripped into the office, pretending to look very nonchalant.

"Can you give small bills for a five dollar gold piece?" she asked.

"With pleasure," was the reply.

"By the way," said she, "the bank is in a flourishing condition, is it not?"

None in the State on a better footing," was the prompt response.

"You receive deposits, do you not?"

"Yes, madam, we are receiving them every day."

"Do you receive as high as—five thousand dollars."

"No," said the cashier, with some surprise, "rather we do not allow interest on so large a sum. One thousand dollars in our limits. Did you know of any one who"—

"It is of no consequence," said the widow, hurriedly; I only ask for curiosity. By the way, did you say how much interest you allow on such deposits as came within your limit?"

"Five per cent. madam."

"Thank you, I only asked for curiosity. What a beautiful morning it is!"

The widow tripped lightly out. Shortly afterwards the deacon entered.

"How is business, Mr. Cashier?" he inquired.

"About as usual."

"Had any new deposits lately?"

[illegible]

"I brought over a lady this morning who seemed to have business with you."

"The Widow Wells?"

"Yes."

"Do you know whether she has had any money left her lately?"

"None that I know of," said the deacon, pricking up his ears. "Why? Did she deposit any?"

"No," replied the cashier, "but she asked whether we received deposits as high as five thousand dollars."

"Indeed!" ejaculated the deacon. "Was that all she came for?" he inquired a moment afterwards.

"No; she exchanged a gold piece for some bills."

"Ha!" pondered the deacon reflectively, "did she give any reason for inquiries?"

"No, she said she only asked from curiosity."

The deacon left the bank in deep thought.—He came to the conclusion that this "curiosity" only veiled a deeper motive. He no longer entertained a doubt that the widow had actually found a pot of gold in her cellar and appearances seemed to indicate its probable value was equal to five thousand dollars. The gold piece which she had exchanged at the bank, seemed to confirm this story.

"I rather think," said the deacon, complacently, "I can see into a millstone about as far as most people,"—a statement the literal truth of which I defy any one to question, though, as to the prime fact of people's being able to see into a millstone at all, doubts have now and then intruded themselves upon my mind.

The next Sunday, the Widow Wells appeared at church in a new and stylish bonnet, which led to some such remarks as these—

"How much vanity some people have to be sure!"

"How a woman that has to keep boarders for a living, can afford to dash out with such a bonnet is more than I can tell! I should think that she was old enough to know better."

This last remark was made by a lady just six months younger than the widow, whose attempts to catch a husband had hitherto proved unavailing.

"I suppose" continued the same lady, "she's trying to catch a second husband with her finery Before I would condescend to such means I'd—I'd drown myself."

In this amiable speech the young lady had unwittingly hit upon the true motive. The widow was intent upon catching Deacon Bancroft, and she indulged in a costly bonnet, not because she supposed he would be caught with finery, but because this would strengthen in his mind the idea that she had stumbled upon hidden wealth.

The widow had calculated shrewdly, and the display had the effect she anticipated.

Monday afternoon, Deacon Bancroft found an errand that called him over to the widow's. It chanced to be about tea time. He was importuned to stay to tea, and, somewhat to his surprise, actually did.

The politic widow, who knew the deacon's weak point, brought on one of her best mince pies, a slice of which her guest partook of with zeal.

"You'll take another piece I know," said she persuasively.

"Really, I am ashamed," said the deacon, and he passed his plate. "The fact is," he said, apologetically, "your pies are so nice, I don't know where to stop."

"Do you call these nice?" said the widow, modestly. "I only call them common. I can make mince pies, when I set out to, but this time I didn't have as good luck as usual."

"I shouldn't want any better," said the deacon emphatically.

"Then I hope if you like them, you'll drop into tea often. We ought to be more neighborly, Deacon Bancroft."

Deacon Bancroft assented, and he meant what he said. The fact is, the deacon began to think that the widow was a very charming woman. She was very comely, and then she was such an excellent cook! Besides he had no doubt in his own mind that she was worth a considerable amount of money. What objection would there be to her becoming Mrs. Bancroft? He brought this question before her one evening. The widow blushed—professed to be greatly surprised—in fact she had never thought of the thing in her life—but on the whole, she had always thought highly of the deacon, and to cut the matter short, accepted him.

A month afterwards she was installed as mistress of the deacon's large house, somewhat to the surprise of the village people, who could not conceive how she had brought him over.

Some weeks after the ceremony, the deacon ventured to inquire about the pot of gold which she had found in her cellar.

"Pot of gold!" she exclaimed in surprise, "I know of none."

"But," said the deacon, disconcerted, "you know you asked me about whether the law [illegible]"

"O, lor! deacon, I only asked from curiosity."

"And was that the reason you made inquiries at the bank?"

"Why, certainly. What else could it have been?"

The deacon went out to the barn, and for about half an hour sat in silent meditation. At the end of that time, he ejaculated as a consolation, "after all, she makes good mince pies."

It gives me pleasure to state that the union between the deacon and the widow proved a very happy one, although to the end of his life, he never could quite make up his mind about that "Pot of Gold."

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

"Generation after generation," says a fine writer, "have felt as we feel now, and their lives were as active as our own. They passed away like a vapor, while Nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they are now around our paths. The world will have the same attractions for our offspring yet unborn, that she had once for ourselves, and that she now has for our children. Yet a little while and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled; and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind its way, and the prayers will be said, and our friends will all return, and we shall be left behind in silence and darkness for the worm.—And it may be for a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dried and glisten with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our names. Then shall we have become, in the touching language of the Psalmist, "forgotten and out of mind."

VERMIN RIDDANCE.

Half an ounce of soap boiled in a pint of water, and put on with a brush while boiling hot, infallibly destroys the bugs and their eggs.

Flies are driven out of a room by hanging up a bunch of the Plantain or Fleawort plant, after it has been dipped in milk.

Rats and mice speedily disappear by mixing equal quantities of strong cheese and powdered squills. They devour this mixture with great greediness, while it is innocuous to man.

When it is remembered how many persons have lost their lives by swallowing in mistake, mixtures of strychnine, ratsbane, corrosive sublimate, which are commonly employed for this purpose, it becomes a matter of humanity to publish these items.

House ants ravenously devour the kernels of walnuts, and shellbarks or hickory nuts. Crack some of these, and place them on a plate near the infested places; and when the plate is full of the ants, throw the contents in the fire.

Cockroaches, as well as ants, are driven away by strewing elderberry leaves on the shelves and other places frequented by the troublesome insects.—*Hall's Journal.*

☞ A lady at Mobile, having lost her teeth, found them in the craw of a turkey, after killing seven turkeys not guilty.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The following extract, taken from an account written by the Rev. James Miller, and quoted by the author of "Old Redstone," will give the reader some idea of the pecuniary embarrassments of early ministers and of the general state of the Western country, and also of the remarkable interposition of Divine Providence for the relief of one of those ministers.

"Our story," says Mr. Miller, "will carry the reader back to the period when all north of the Ohio river was almost an unbroken wilderness—the mysterious red man's home. On the other side a bold hardy band from beyond the mountains had built their log cabins, and were trying to subdue the wilderness. To them every hour was full of peril. The Indians would often cross the river, steal their children and horses, kill and scalp any victim that came in their way. They worked in the field with weapons at their side, and on Sabbath met in a grove or rude log church to hear the Word of God, with their rifles in their hand.

To preach to these settlers, Mr. Joseph Smith, a Presbyterian minister, had left his parental home, east of the mountains. He it is said, was the second minister who had crossed the Monongahela. He settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and became the pastor of Cross Creek and Upper Buffalo congregations, dividing his time between them. He found them a willing and united people, but still unable to pay him a salary which would support his family. He, in common with all the early ministers, must cultivate a farm. He purchased one on credit, promising to pay for it with the salary pledged to him by his people. Years passed away. The pastor was unpaid. Little or no money was in circulation. Wheat was abundant, but there was no market. It could not be sold for more than twelve and a half cents, in cash. Even their salt, which had been brought across the mountains on packhorses, was worth eight dollars per bushel, and twenty-one bushels of wheat had often to be given for one of salt. The time came when the payment must be made, and Mr. Smith was told he must pay or leave his farm.

people. For the want of this, his land, his improvements upon it, and his hopes of remaining among a beloved people must be abandoned.—The people were called together, and the case laid before them, and they were greatly moved; counsel from on high was sought; plan after plan was proposed and abandoned, the congregation was unable to pay a tithe of their debts, and no money could be borrowed. In despair they adjourned to meet again the following week. In the meantime, it was ascertained that a Mr. Moore, who owned the only mill in the country, would grind for them on reasonable terms. At the next meeting it was resolved to carry their wheat to Mr. Moore's mill; some gave fifty bushels, some more. This was carried from fifteen to twenty miles on horses to the mill. In a month word came that the flour was ready to go to market. Again the people were called together. After an earnest prayer the question was asked, "Who will run the flour to New Orleans?" This was a startling question. The work was perilous in the extreme, months must pass before the adventurer could hope to return, even though his journey should be fortunate; nearly all the way was a wilderness, and gloomy tales were told of the Indians. More than one boat's crew had gone on that journey and had come back no more.—"Who then could endure the toil and brave the danger?" None volunteered, the young shrunk back, and the middle aged had their excuse. At length a hoary headed man, an elder in the church, sixty-four years of age, rose, and to the astonishment of the assembly said, "Here I am; send me." The deepest feeling at once pervaded the whole assembly. To see their venerated old elder thus devote himself for their good, melted them all to tears. They gathered around Father Smiley to learn that his resolution was indeed taken; that rather than lose their pastor he would brave danger, toil, and even death. After some delay and trouble, two young men were induced, by hope of a large reward to go as his assistants. A day was appointed for starting. The young and old, from far and near, from love to Father Smiley and deep interest in the object of his mission, gathered together, and with their pastor at their head came down from the church, fifteen miles away, to the bank of the river, to bid the old man farewell. Then a prayer was offered up by their pastor, and a parting hymn was sung. Then said the old Scotchman, "Untie the cable, and let us see what the Lord will do for us." This was done and the boat floated slowly away.

More than nine months passed and no word came back from Father Smiley. Many a prayer had been breathed for him, but what his fate was unknown. Another Sabbath came; the people came together for worship, and there, on his rude bench, before the preacher, composed and devout, sat Father Smiley. After service the people were requested to meet early in the week to hear the report. All came again. After thanks had been returned to God for his safe return, Father Smiley rose and told his story: That the Lord had prospered his mission; that he had sold his flour for twenty-seven dollars a barrel, and then got safely back. He then drew a large purse and poured upon the table a larger pile of gold than most of the spectators had ever seen before. The young men were paid each one hundred dollars. Father Smiley was asked his charge. He meekly replied, that he ought to have the same as one of the young men, though he had not done quite as much work. It was immediately proposed to pay him three hundred dollars. This he refused till the pastor was paid. Upon counting the money it was found there was enough to pay what was due Mr. Smith, to advance his salary for the year to come, to reward Father Smiley with three hundred dollars, and then have a large dividend for each contributor.—Thus their debts were paid, their pastor relieved, and while life lasted he broke for them the bread of life. The bones of both pastor and elder repose in the same churchyard, but a grateful posterity still tells this pleasing story of the past."

A CASE OF WINE.—A Kentucky lawyer on circuit was asked to dine with the Judge. At the table, the Judge, as is his custom, asked a blessing, and shortly afterwards rose from his seat and took from the sideboard a bottle of Old Bourbon, of which he invited his guest to partake, partaking freely himself, as is his custom. After dinner was over, the lawyer said:

"Judge, will you permit me to ask you a question?"

"Oh, certainly," replied the Judge, "what is it?"

"I observed," said the lawyer, "that *after* you asked a blessing, you set on the bottle.—Now I wish to know whether you were ashamed to ask a blessing on the liquor, or whether you thought it was good enough without?"

The Judge took the case under advisement.

☞ Doctor Charles Wilson has written a volume of some hundred pages, to explain the *path*-ology of drunkenness. Diogenes defines it in two syllables—*zig-zag!*

☞ Cash helps along courting amazingly.—"love of a bonnet," suburban rides and pic-nics, will do towards expanding the feminine heart, and getting into the father's house.

☞ Hard times produce one good thing:—they check gossiping. Mrs. Clacker has only "had company" once since last summer. The consequence is, that the neighbors' characters stand higher than they have for the last five years.

☞ A lady asked a physician whether snuff was injurious to the brains.

"No," said he, "for no body who has any brains ever takes snuff."

☞ In a story of the courtship of a loving couple, after all had been arranged, and matters "fixed up," the narrator says: "Here their lips came together, and the report which followed was like *pulling a horse's hoof out of the mire!*"

☞ A lady, complaining that her husband was dead to fashionable amusements, he replied:

"But, then, my dear, you make me alive to the expense."

☞ "This is a *net* gain," as the spider said when he caught the fly.

☞ Mr. Singlestick mystified a tea-party the other day by remarking, that women are facts. When pressed to explain his meaning, he said "Facts are stubborn things."

☞ At a county court, a witness was asked if he was a husbandman, when he replied, "No, sir, I've not married."

☞ A lady said to a gentleman who was suffering with influenza: "My dear sir, what do you take for your cold?" "Five pocket-handkerchiefs a day madam."

THE BEST JUDGE.—A lady said to her husband, in Jerrold's presence:

"My dear, you certainly want some new trousers."

"No, I think not," said the husband.

"Well," Jerrold interposed, "I think the lady who always wears them, ought to know."

☞ "Plaze sir," said an Irishman to a traveller, "would yez be so obliging as to take my great coat from here to Boston!" "Yes," said the traveller, "but how will you get it again?" "Och easy enough though," said Pat, "for shure an I'll remain in it."

☞ A queer genius being asked why he did not attend the funeral of his wife, replied—"that he could not leave his shop, and that it was always better to attend to business before pleasure."

☞ It is said that a man who is hung does not pay the debt of nature, but simply gets an extension.

☞ "I love the silent watches of the night," as the nocturnal thief said when he robbed the jewelry shop.

☞ Punch has a portrait of "the next ambassador to Naples." It is a seventy-four pounder, behind which stands an English tar, with his hand on the fuse. Gunpowder diplomacy, that!

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 16, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
Of Fayette County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
JACOB BECKLEY,
Of St. Clair tp.

CORONER:
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Of Liberty tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
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Of Bedford tp.

AUDITOR:
JAMES C. DEVORE,
Of Londonderry tp.

LANE, THE MURDERER.

Our readers are well aware that this greatest of unhung scoundrels, committed a deliberate murder a short time ago, by shooting dead his neighbor and friend, Gaius Jenkins. There is not the shadow of a doubt, that Lane is guilty of murder. No sane man who is acquainted with the facts connected with the shooting of Jenkins, would pronounce him otherwise. The shooting was not done in self-defence. There was not sufficient provocation in the conduct of Jenkins to justify Lane in firing at him. Look at the facts of the case. Jenkins had forcibly entered an enclosure which Lane had erected about a well claimed by both parties, and was about to draw some water from the well, when Lane came forth from his house, armed with a shot-gun which he immediately presented at the breast of Jenkins, telling him at the same time to quit the well, or he would shoot him. Jenkins had merely time to reply to him, "No! you won't Jim," when Lane pulled the trigger and shot him dead. Does this show that there was any necessity for self-defence on the part of Lane? Does it show that he was in imminent peril of his life? No! It proves that Lane committed a deliberate, cold-blooded, brutal murder. And yet this blood-spotted wretch has found a tribunal partial enough to his red-handed wickedness, to acquit him! A Pennsylvania jury would have hung him as high as Haman, but a Court of Abolition Judges in Kansas pronounce him guiltless and set him free that he may steep his murderous hands in the blood of other victims. These Abolition judges and dared not find him guilty lest Kansas would not "bleed" any more. His existence is indispensable to the Abolitionists and without his aid they would not have the ghost of a hope for 1860. He is the *Lane* by which they expect the "Woolly Horse," sooner or later, will travel to the White House. For this reason they preserve him as "the apple of their eye." For this reason he can perpetrate with impunity, as many murders as his cowardly ferocity may lead him to commit.

From this acquittal of Lane, can be drawn an idea of what Abolition justice is in Kansas. Lane himself, as will be seen by the report of his trial, acknowledged his judges to be "Free State" men. The Leavenworth *Herald* speaks on this point, as follows:

"We had calculated on the event, knowing that his position would protect him. Any one perusing the evidence in the case cannot fail to see that Lane was guilty of murder, and yet he is allowed to go free. Had he been some poor individual of less aspiring pretensions, it is doubtful whether he would have escaped the vengeance of Judge Lynch, but being the great Jim Lane, the punishment which he well merits is warded off. We had an idea that Lane would never be punished, but we were not prepared for this summary manner of his discharge."

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

The Pittsburg *Union* has been sold by its proprietors, Messrs. Jno. H. Bailey & Co., to Mr. Jno. B. Kennedy, late of the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, who has converted it into a penny sheet called the *True Press*. The *Union* has been an able and fearless champion of Democratic principles, and we are sorry to lose it from our table. Its successor, the *True Press*, is conducted with much ability and gives promise of a high degree of excellence. We did not receive the number containing the editor's salutatory, and, therefore, cannot speak as to his political predilections. We are under the impression, however, that the paper is to be independent in politics. We note, with pleasure, that considerable space is given to anti-Pennsylvania Railroad articles and to the illumination of that pink of political humbugs, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, the Black Republican nominee for Congress in the Pittsburg district.

By the sale and transmutation of the *Union*, the *Post* remains the only Democratic newspaper in Pittsburg. The Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, should now rally to the support of the "old *Post*," with that unanimity which its well-tried fidelity to the party, deserves.

The Pittsburg Post Office.

Col. James P. Barr, the able editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, we see it stated, is an applicant for the appointment of Post Master at Pittsburg. Col. Barr has expended the best energies of his life in the advocacy of the Democratic cause, and certainly deserves the appointment.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

"The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to the policy and practices of the present National Administration," are called upon by the Chairman of "the County Committee" (*what* County Committee?) to elect delegates to a County Convention.—What *can* this call mean? It is not directed to *any* political organization—it does not even mention the parties which the Democracy have lately battled with—it is addressed neither to Americans, nor Republicans and does not even recognize these as living organizations. Why is this? Has the great and terrible "American Republican" party already given up the ghost? Is the "Straight American" party unworthy to be addressed by name? Or, is it because it was feared that if the call were made to any one, or all, of these parties that the Amalgamation would be troublesome to form?

The fact is the Opposition want a new name badly, and they are just now rummaging their dictionaries to find one. We suggested some weeks ago that they should adopt the title of "*Mulatto Party*," and we have no doubt that the Chairman of "the——County Committee," is now holding our suggestion under advisement. If he is a man of taste and has any idea of the "eternal fitness of things," he will most assuredly accept the name we propose.

When political parties are compelled to change their names thus frequently, have we not good cause to suspect "something rotten" in their "Denmark?" The thief, the forger, the murderer, as he flees from place to place, to hide himself from the outraged law, changes his name and endeavors to move unsuspected through the world by the aid of his hundred *aliases*. So with the Opposition. They are so fearful of being detected in their hypocritical trickery, that they assume a different title nearly every year. Therefore, let men who respect themselves, at once cut loose from such an organization and enlist under the broad folds of that flag which since the days of the immortal Jefferson, has been inscribed with no other name than the eternal and ineffaceable watchword, DEMOCRACY!

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Democrats of Somerset county, held their County Convention on Monday, the 5th inst., and placed in nomination an excellent and popular ticket. David Hay, Esq., was unanimously recommended for re-nomination for Assembly and the nomination of General Burns, by Bedford county, fully concurred in. We assure our Somerset friends that they could not have pleased the Democracy of Bedford county better than they have in presenting Mr. Hay for re-election. He is popular, and deservedly so, with the masses in this county. His uniform opposition to the increase of the expenses of the Commonwealth—his vote against the purchase of the Executive Mansion—his manly —in short, his whole legislative career—meet with the warm approval, and have won for him the high esteem, of the tax-paying citizens of Bedford county. With Burns and Hay, should they receive the endorsement of the District Conference, we shall be able to give the mongrels such a drubbing as they will not forget for years to come.

The Somerset Convention also instructed for Judge Kimmell, for Congress. Should the Judge receive the nomination of the Conference, the eighteenth district will be redeemed beyond a doubt.

The remainder of the County Ticket is as follows:

Sheriff—James H. Benford.
Coroner—John B. Richardson.
Commissioner—Daniel Gaumer.
Poor Director—Simon Chorpenning.
Auditor—Alexander Hoffman.

THE GAME OF BRAG.

The Abolitionists are trying their old worn-out trick of claiming the certain election of all their candidates. The result of last Fall's election ought to have taught them that Democrats are not to be frightened by their bluffing, nor deceived by their blowing. They then claimed the election of their candidate for State Senator by 1500 majority and lo! he was *beaten* by upwards of 200! They also claimed the success of their whole county ticket, but did'nt succeed in electing a single candidate on it.—Whenever they brag in this style, just ask them whether they heard any thing "drap" last Fall?

The "York Gazette."

Our namesake at York, has lately had a valuable accession to its editorial force, in the person of Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, late Speaker of the State Senate. We heartily welcome Mr. Welsh into the fraternity.

☞The Greensburg *Democrat* has been purchased by Gen. James Keenan. E. J. Keenan, under whose proprietorship and control the paper has hitherto been, will continue as editor. The *Democrat* is a neat and sprightly sheet, and deserves the hearty support of the Westmoreland Democracy.

Justice Porter.

This gentleman's high character and eminent fitness for the Supreme Judgeship needs but to be known to be duly estimated. Even his opponents are constrained to admit it. A Philadelphia Republican, writing to a Meadville paper, says of him:

I hazard nothing in saying that, in most, if not all, of the qualifications for the bench—general learning, undoubted integrity and sound morality, coupled with amiability of manners—few Judges have given greater promise of eminence than William A. Porter.

☞Kindnesses are stowed away in the heart like rose leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around them.

MOCK AUCTION.

Now it is not to be supposed that the Republican party, as a party, will identify itself with the movement in favor of Protection. Nor are we sure that it is desirable that it should do so, even if it were practicable. We suspect that in times past the interests of the country may have suffered from mixing up the question of Protection with party politics; and the Southern Free Trade party may have carried the day when they could not have done so but for such mixture. But, however that may be, it seems to us that, as a national party, the Republicans cannot take ground either in favor of Protection or against it. In the States, and in Congressional Districts, on the other hand, they may act on the subject as the majority of the party may find to be advisable. Thus in Maine we see that the Republican State Convention has just adopted among its resolutions one looking toward Protection. In Philadelphia, the other day, a Protectionist meeting was held, in which many leading Republicans took part. On the other hand, among the resolutions of the recent Convention of the Free Democracy of St. Louis was one decidedly in favor of Free Trade; and we may yet see prominent Republicans taking part in Free-Trade meetings, and we may see State Conventions declaring themselves on that side. Among the Republican journals, too, there is and has been the same discrepancy on this question, but it has never yet interfered with their hearty cooperation with each other as regards the great objects of the party. To be sure, we have sometimes complained of the tone with which our Free-Trade friends in the Republican ranks have spoken of the ideas we have now and then thought proper to present; but after all it was only a question of manners. Perfect tolerance and freedom of discussion and opinion are all that are necessary. For our part, as Protectionists, we are willing to trust to these and to the logic of events. Nor do we despair of seeing a Congress elected in which even Democratic members shall be brought by these potent advocates of the truth to support substantially what we regard as the proper system. Then the question will be settled so that all the doctrinaires and all the Pro-Slavery men in the country will not be allowed again to arrest the beneficent influence of Protection, which, after all, is the only sure means of finally arriving at true and perfect Freedom of Trade.—*New York Tribune, July 9th*, 1858.

We admire the bare-faced atrocity of the above extract. The article from which it is taken, commenced with the prognostication, that "It is impossible not to foresee that the question of Protection to American Industry is to play an important part in our politics for some time to come." Mr. Greely favors what he calls a "proper system" of Protection: one "which even Democratic members shall be brought to support;" one which we may therefore fairly infer would be spit upon by the high tariff-ites of Pennsylvania. But New York has more interest in commerce than in manufactures, more interest in importations from Manchester and Sheffield than in transportations from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and Mr. Greely and the New York Republicans can afford to be liberal. It was the intention of the above extract to evince a liberal spirit; but it [illegible] and even in exceptional Congressional districts, where, owing to the presence of large manufacturing interests, a high tariff will be popular, the Republicans are advised to make it a plank in their local platform; but in other States, and congressional districts, where a high tariff will be unpopular,—and here Mr. Greely had all the western States in his eye, but did not choose to mention them—in such States Republicans must not be expected to favor Protection. And what would be the result if a campaign thus planned should prove successful? What would be the action of a Black Republican Congress thus constituted? And even if the "proper system" of Mr. Greely, "which even Democratic members shall be brought to support," should be adopted by Congress, with the aid of Democratic votes, where is the assurance that it will not be vetoed by a Black Republican Free Trade President, if God in his wisdom, should inflict so great an evil upon us? But we shall, doubtless, be spared the trial. With New England in the lobby with bribes for "free iron," with New York's preponderating interests in favor of foreign importations, with the Great West in favor of free trade, and with the thousand millions of Rail-road capital all over the country, what, we ask the Iron Manufacturers of Pennsylvania, have we to expect from a protective tariff in the future? leaving out of view the whole South, whose interests are in favor of free trade. If the manufacturers and artizans of Pennsylvania will study their real condition and relations, they cannot fail to discover that their dire misfortunes always proceed out of the derangements of the currency and the evils of the credit system, and that their real protective system is to be found in a currency whose nominal and intrinsic value, (either directly or representatively) are the same.

[For the Bedford Gazette.]

"I started and could not stop."

"I started, and could not stop," said a little child, as he came, panting and almost breathless, into his mother's cottage. The parent gazed on the artless child with pride and joy; but the smile quickly passed away, and a shadow of thought overspread her countenance, as she held his tiny hand in her own.

She felt that hers was the high and holy duty, to guide his footsteps in the path of virtue; that many unseen snares were before him, and that he might in the bloom of youth, commence to tread the path of vice and never stop.

Oh how many utter these words, when they find that their course of folly, has led them to the brink of destruction!

"I started to tread the downward path to ruin, and could not stop," exclaimed the young man, as he was whirled around in the giddy whirlpool, whose circling waves were fast engulfing him. "I started and could not stop," said the wretch, whose hands were steeped in the blood of his victim, when his life was required to pay the forfeit for his course of crime. "I started and could not stop," said the drunkard, when trembling on the verge of the grave, where his course of folly had brought him. Oh, what a volume of thought is contained in those few words, and may all consider their steps, lest they start in the ways of wickedness, and can not stop.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The Harrisburg *Union* addresses those who were formerly members of the Democratic party, but who left it upon the catch-words, "no more slavery in the Territories now free." As the Black Republican party has abjured its former opinions and principles and is about to give up the ghost, it seems a fitting occasion to inquire of these former members of our party, where they intend to go? We ask their attention to the article we here copy from the *Union*:

Present Position of former Democrats opposed to Popular Sovereignty.—Thousands of Democrats in this and other States who despised Know-Nothingism, abandoned the Democratic party after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, because they fully believed that Congress had exclusive control over the Territories. Many of these had been life-long Democrats—were staunch in the faith—proof against seductions of the Opposition in every other form, whether as Federalists, Whigs, Protectionists, or Native Americans. But imbibing a sectional prejudice which seems to them to be sanctioned by the teachings of the political fathers, they could not endure the doctrine of popular sovereignty in its application to the Territories, but took the alarm when it was boldly adopted by the Democratic party, and spurned it as the cunningly devised machinery of slavery propagandism. It is not too much to say that the Democratic party was literally decimated by the desertion of those who reasoned in this way. In the northern part of Pennsylvania, without looking farther north, whole counties and districts were revolutionized. The Opposition formally abandoned doctrines unsavory to these new recruits in order that they might the more readily embrace them. Even the old name of Whig, and the still more odious appellation of Know-Nothing was dropped, and the Republican party reconstructed from the fragments with but one great prominent idea, and that the exclusion of slavery from the Territories by the power of Congressional prohibition.

Where are these Democrats now, and what is their position? It is well for them to examine the attitude of the party to which they fled for refuge, and their own standing. They deserted from the Democratic ranks because it no longer afforded a refuge for their peculiar ideal: will they continue to follow the Republicans in their wandering experimental march, now that that party has formally abandoned the doctrine of Congressional intervention? Will they consent to be transferred as part of the assets of a bankrupt political firm, to the new organization which is in a few days to be perfected and baptized the People's Party? We put these questions to all those who were formerly Democrats, who united with the Republicans because they believed that party sincere in its pretended desire to prohibit slavery by the act of Congress.

If this class of persons, who when they went over to the Republican organization continued stoutly to maintain that they were still Democrats upholding and defending doctrines from which the Democratic party had [illegible], were really sincere and honest, they will now refuse to be made over to the new mongrel party. The Republican party is dead. The politicians who constructed it admit that its race is run. They have worn out that idea. "Something new or we perish!" is now their cry.—Not only have they ceased to agitate in favor of the prohibition of slavery by Congress, but they have insultingly told their Democratic recruits, who bore the brunt of the last presidential contest, that they are now in favor of popular sovereignty, and that their services are no longer needed on the old platform.

The scenes are shifting; new actors are coming upon the stage; the old mountebank's dress has been laid aside; the veteran performers are arraying themselves in new dresses, making up a new cast of characters in which to re-enact the farce of political humbug, and it remains for those who left the Democracy for a single object, to say whether they will consent to amuse the public, by playing the part of chorus and reciting any words that may be put in their mouths by those who are using them for selfish purposes, or whether they will revolt at the base uses to which they are to be turned.

Popular sovereignty has triumphed through the inherent power of the principle. It is too firmly implanted in the minds of the people to be dislodged. These former Democrats must feel the force of the truth when they see the very party to which they transferred their affections, asserting the power of the people to manage their own domestic concerns. The Republicans have planted themselves squarely upon this plank of the Democratic platform. In Lancaster, Chester and other leading opposition counties, they have not hesitated to pass resolutions endorsing the very doctrine that during four years has encountered their most envenomed vigor, and triumphed in spite of it. And yet they have the assurance to suppose that former Democrats who left the Democratic party only because they were in favor of the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, will unite with them in overturning principles of the Democratic party to which they had always professed to adhere.

Men who have contended against protection are now to unite with protectionists in favor of a high tariff; men who have been strict constructionists are now to favor large appropriations for river and harbor improvements; men who detest Know-Nothing proscription—even foreigners—are now to herd with the remnant of this party, to aid in carrying out the "American idea;" and bitterer than all this, men who turned their backs on the Democratic party because it favored popular sovereignty, are now to give the detested dogma their approval.—This is the feast to which they are invited at the great "People's" gathering on the 14th instant! This is the degrading association to which they have been consigned by their blind reliance upon politicians who change their principles whenever it suits their interests!—If they will allow themselves to be transferred passively, without even a nominal price paid for their allegiance, we have no reason to complain, but can only regret that a few years' intercourse with the Opposition has transformed them so readily into a marketable commodity.

Captain Fuller was fined eight dollars, at Cincinnati, for horsewhipping a woman.—There is evidently plenty of law in Cincinnati, but very little justice.

The Acquittal of Gen. Lane.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth (Kansas) Ledger.

Lawrence, Thursday, July 1.

The argument in the examination of Gen. James H. Lane closed yesterday evening, and the case was then submitted to the magistrates. They adjourned the court until 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, when they would announce their decision. At the designated hour it was discovered that the magistrates had not agreed, and a further postponement occurred. At noon there was still no decision. Two o'clock came, and there was still none. The rumor spread that the magistrates were unable to agree; that no two of them coincided in opinion, and the rumor was generally credited; but at half-past four o'clock it was announced that they had at last agreed, and were about to render a decision. A crowd straightway gathered at the magistrate's office, filling it to repletion, and leaving scores outside, anxious, but unable, to gain admission. The prisoner, Gen. Lane, attended by one of his counsel, was on hand. Then followed

The Decision of the Court—To this effect: In making out a case against the defendant, it was necessary, first, to prove that a murder had been committed; and, secondly, by Gen. Lane. The prosecution had failed to establish the first. The court were unanimously of the opinion that no murder had been committed; and, as the Territory having failed to establish this primary fact, the only charge contained in the affidavit, the defendant, Gen. Lane, was accordingly discharged.

This announcement caused loud and general stamping of feet among the crowd, and other demonstrations of approval, which lasted until checked by the court.

General Lane rose and said that he felt it due, and he demanded it as a right to himself and family, to be allowed to enter into recognizance for his appearance at the U. S. District Court, in the event of an indictment by the grand jury, to answer any charge connected with the homicide that might be preferred against him. Their honors were free-State men, and this fact, however unjustly, would be alleged to have influenced his acquittal. He desired to be tried by a pro-slavery judge and a pro-slavery jury; and he, therefore, hoped the court would accept his recognizance.

The court declined acceding to his request, owing to a doubt as to their power so to do after their decision.

Gen. Lane then retired, and was warmly received by his friends outside.

The decision, though generally expected, is not universally approved. Col. S. W. Eldridge denounces it bitterly. He told Justice Ladd, just after the decision, that if he (Eldridge) was ever brought before him, and convicted of any crime, he would shoot him as true as fate.

A True Heroine.

Mrs. Caroline C. Stranburg, wife of P. P. Stranburg, of this city, was a passenger of the Pennsylvania, which was burned to the water's edge in the Mississippi, sixty miles below Memphis, on Sunday morning, 12th inst. Mrs. S. left her berth just before the explosion took place, and when she heard the report, which shook every piece of timber in the boat, she caught hold of her little child, which was only two months old, and rushed into the ladies' cabin, at the very moment that a large piece of machinery came rushing through the floor.—She ran to the Captain's room and told him that the boat was on fire, but he said she was mistaken, and advised her to be calm. She said she was *not* mistaken, and her manner was so earnest that the captain thinking she *might* be correct, went down to the boiler deck. He returned in a short time, and remarked to Mrs. S., "There is no danger now; the fire has been subdued." Mrs. S., however, would not be convinced; she insisted that the boat was in flames and told the captain to make preparations for saving the passengers. As she finished speaking, the flames broke through the cabin floor, and in less than a minute the cabin was filled with smoke. She saw that the time for action had arrived, and she knew that her life and that of her child depended on her own exertions, so she went down the private stair case, and was fortunate enough to reach the boiler deck in safety. Knowing that she would perish by fire if she staid on the boat, she determined to leave it, and run the risk of meeting her death by another method. She accordingly seized a board about seven feet long and eight or ten inches wide, grasping her child with one arm and the board with the other, plunged into the river.

The current owing to the high stage of water, was very rapid, and Mrs. S. had as much as she could do to keep herself and child above the surface; but she proved equal to the dangerous situation in which she was placed, and her perilous journey down the river would not have been attended with half the danger that it was, if her unselfish heart had not prompted her to save a man who was unable to save himself.—A short time after leaving the boat she saw a man struggling in the water, and she knew from his movements that he was too much exhausted to save himself from going to the bottom; so she generously and nobly jeopardized her life to save his: she grasped him by the arm, at the risk of being pulled from her frail support, and assisted him in getting upon a little piece of plank that was hardly sufficient to keep herself and child above the surface of the Father of Waters.

After floating for an hour and a half, the three were rescued by some men, who, having heard the explosion, launched a small boat and started up stream to render assistance to the unfortunate sufferers. When the man who was rescued by Mrs. Stranburg placed his feet in the boat, he tried to express the gratitude which he felt for his preserver, but his heart was so full of thankfulness that his tongue refused to give utterance to his grateful feelings. Mrs. Stranburg left this city about three months ago, and went to Clinton, Miss., her birthplace, where her relatives reside. She took passage on the Pennsylvania at Vicksburg, and was fortunate enough to arrive at her own house in this city, on Monday evening.—*Bloomington (Ill.,) Pantagraph.*

Damages by the Floods.—The partial subsidence of the waters of the western rivers begins to reveal the extent of the damages which the great floods of the spring and summer have effected. The American Bottom, below Alton, Illinois, it is said, presents an unwonted appearance. The bridges are wrecks, the plank roads washed away, and the embankments gone.—Acres and acres of crops are destroyed, peach trees ruined, wood floated away, corn and potatoes inundated to death. The water is now falling on the Bottom very fast, and some of the farmers are planting again.

MARRIED:

At the Parsonage at Bloody Run, on the 8th inst., by Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. Joseph Cessna, of Rainsburg, to Miss Elizabeth Filler of the same place.

LANDS FOR SALE.

TWO choice lots of ground, situate on main-street, in the Borough of Schellsburg, Bedford county, adjoining the residence of John Smith, Esq., having an excellent [image] DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, &c., thereon erected.

—ALSO—

Three tracts of fine lime stone land, well set with timber, containing one hundred acres in each tract, situate in Morrison's Cove, South Woodberry township, Bedford co., adjoining lands of John K. Teeter and others.

ALSO—Two tracts of timber land, situate in the Stillwater District, Minnesota, containing respectively 160 and 120 acres.

ALSO—One tract of white pine timber land, containing 900 acres, situate on the line of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, having thereon erected a large Dwelling House, large Bank Barn, Saw-mill, &c.

ALSO—A number of tracts of timber lands in Bedford and Fulton counties.

ALSO—Several tracts of iron ore and coal lands in Bedford county, on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Terms easy. Apply to

W. P. SCHELL,

Bedford, July 9, 1858.—6w.

A Two-Story Frame House

AND

FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale a new TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, together with FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, situate along the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike road, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, adjoining John Corly, Wm. Barrick and others. The property is in good order, and has all the necessary out-buildings thereon erected—the property is very desirable for a good mechanic or laboring man, as it has every convenience and located in a good neighborhood. Terms easy.

MARY SPROAT.

N. B. For further information, address the subscriber at Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa.

July 9, 1858. M. S.

STOP & LOOK

AT THE GREAT

Bargains!

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!!

Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, Respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, since opening the

New Store,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the

Second supply of new Summer Goods,

embracing a large and attractive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,

a large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Children's fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Ties, &c., &c.

Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible cash prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see—we will take great pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to buy or not.

[Bedford, July 9, '58.—3m.]

Bedford Springs.

THIS well-known and delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of Visitors on the 16th of June, and kept open till the 1st of October.

The new and spacious Buildings erected last year are now fully completed, and the whole establishment has been furnished in a superior style, and the accommodations will be of a character not excelled in any part of the United States.

The Hotel will be under the management of Mr. A. G. ALLEN, whose experience, courteous manners, and attention to his guests, give the amplest assurance of comfort and kind treatment.

The Company have made extensive arrangements to supply dealers and individuals with "Bedford Water" by the barrel, carboy, and in bottles, at the following prices, at the Springs, viz:

For a barrel (mulberry)	$4 00
Do. (Oak)	3 00
½ Do. (mulberry)	3 00
½ Do. (Oak)	2 00
Carboy, 10 gallons	2 25
Bottles, 1½ pint, per dozen	1 50

The barrels are carefully prepared, so that purchasers may depend upon receiving the Water fresh and sweet.

All communications should be addressed to

THE BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS CO.,

July 9, 1858–6t. Bedford County, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post office, at Bedford, Penn'a., July 1st, 1858. ☞Persons calling for letters in this list will be particular to say they are advertised.

Alstadt John R, Borriby S. C., Beard Daniel, Bennet Artemas, Bowman John, Borlan Patrick, Buckler Calhoun, Bowman William C., Beaver Daniel, Crawford F. J., Carver Mary, Carson Daniel, Donnelly Alex., Esq., 2, Eaflass William, Major, Fluck George, Griffith Jesse, Geraty John, Giles H. M., Giles E. C. Mrs., Graybill John, Gallaher William McKee, Esq., Henry John, Heaffer Jacob, Harbaugh John, 2, Hunt Elizabeth, Hollon Mary J. Miss, Hielman Wainwright, 7, Kline Zenas, Koons Isaac, Kirby William, Leasure George M., Longenecker Sam'l, Maiken William, McCleary Mary Ann Miss, McCleary John, McGirr, Rosana Miss, Moss James Mrs., McFarlin John, Markband James, 3, Nailer George Mrs., Ogden Perry, Pierson Elder, J., Probst G. C. Rev., Pannig John, Reichart Hilmine Miss, Reed James, Robbinson John, Stoner Samuel W., Luly H. J., Slagle Absalom, Sohr Henry H. Esq., Seeper Alex., Snyder J. B., Shartzer Elizabeth Miss, Speck Henry, Smousegr George, Vonsycle Geo. W., Wheelock, Osborn & Co., Wilhar Lovina Miss, Williams Mary Miss, Welsh George H., Weight Aaron, Zimmers Annie E. Miss.

Bedford Pa., July 9, 1858. } JNO A. MOWRY, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Henry Shuters, late of Liberty township, deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS, NORRIS,
of James' Creek, Huntingdon co., Adm'r.

July 9, 1858–6t.

SUMMER COATS,

Cheap for cash and of an excellent quality, for sale at REED & MINNICH'S.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Rev. John Chambers.—This distinguished divine preached one of his most eloquent and effective sermons, in the Presbyterian Church, on last Sabbath evening. As an extemporaneous speaker, Mr. Chambers has few superiors in the pulpit. His manner is earnest, his intonation clear and distinct, his language strong and impressive. May the seed which he has sown in our midst, fall upon "good ground" and bring forth abundantly, yea, even "an hundred fold!"

Industrial Fair.—Are we to have a "Fair?" If so, when and under what arrangements?—We notice by our exchanges that many of our sister counties are preparing to hold their annual Fairs and have had their programmes announced for weeks already. Our last exhibition of this kind, was gotten up in too much of a hurry to be as successful as it might have been under other circumstances; it remains to be seen whether preparations for the next are to be delayed until the eleventh hour. If we are not mistaken, there is a certain Agricultural Society in existence, which generally takes this matter in hand, and we would respectfully suggest to the officers of that society, that if they intend holding a Fair, the sooner they notify the people of their intention the better, as the articles and stock to be exhibited are not prepared, or fitted, for exhibition in a day or a week, nor some of them even in a month. Give the industry of the county a *fair* opportunity to display its trophies and we shall have a Fair worthy of our soil, our enterprise and our intelligence.

A Good Idea.—By an arrangement of the mail department, all Philadelphia matter mailed at that place, in the morning, and intended for this place, arrives here the same night. This arrangement is a good one, and one which the citizens of Bedford will be pleased to have continued. Heretofore the mail matter for this place was detained at Huntingdon, or at some other point on the Rail-road, and by that means, letters and papers were delayed some 18 hours and, consequently, would not reach us till the next day—but now that obstacle is avoided. We also understand, that the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company are issuing excursion tickets to persons visiting the Springs, for one week, from Philadelphia to Hopewell. This arrangement, too, is a good one, the propriety of which is daily verified by our coaches being loaded to their full capacity with Spring visitors.

Sabbath School Celebration.—The Sabbath School connected with the M. E. Church in this place, held its annual celebration on Wednesday last, the 14th inst. The School was formed into procession at the M. E. Meeting House, whence it proceeded to Barclay's grove, S. W. of town.

The procession was a very fine one, displaying numerous flags and banners, and marching to the soul-stirring music of the fife and drum. Arrived at the grove, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Spottswood, there were exercises in singing, oratory and dialogue. The speeches of Messrs. Shuck and Fulford were excellent, and the singing was especially fine. The programme of performances, was as follows:

Hymn.—Prayer by Rev. W. L. Spottswood.
Address: By John W. Shuck.
Music.
Dialogue: By Julia Cromwell and Cassy Deemaugh.
Address: By Master John Jordan.
Dialogue on gambling: By John Creichtbaum and Bevin Middleton.
Hymn.
Dialogue: By Amanda Sansom and Wilhelmina Cromwell.
The Great Orator: By Master Rush Marlorff.
Dialogue: By Geo. Speidel, Vinton Shuck, John Jordan and Josiah Haly.
Hymn.
The Rainbow Dialogue: By seven girls.
Dialogue on Temperance: By A. Shuck and Sam'l Jordan.
Hymn.
Valedictory: By John Fulford.

After the performances were concluded, an elegant entertainment was served up, of which all present were invited to partake.

The Catholic and Lutheran Sabbath schools held their celebrations some time ago, and we are informed that they also came off very pleasantly. We were unable to be present at either of them and, therefore, cannot speak of them as we should have done had we been an eye-witness.

National Armories.—The Washington *Union*, referring to the impression which exists in many parts of the country, that provision was made by Congress during its last session, for the construction of additional armories, under the discretion of the War Department says:

"Mr. Secretary Floyd is fairly deluged with letters recommending proper sites, of which there are doubtless many very desirable ones; but it appears that no action by the late Congress was taken on the subject, and the Secretary is therefore without any additional authority. It will be time to consider the fitness of places when the department shall be authorized to make selections for them."

Mons. Belly.—This famous Frenchman, who sailed from New York on Wednesday, on his return home, has published a "manifesto to the American people," in which he declares that he did not go to Central America in an official position. He went there, he says, in his individual character, and as such was received, and effected his canal treaty.

☞See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia Evening Journal of the 9th inst.

National Foundry.

Having of late seen several articles on the subject of a National Foundry: and in them all the advantages of locality, safety, &c., fully discussed. I would venture to make a few suggestions with respect to a central locality in my own State (Pennsylvania.)

To those who, like myself, have no personal interest at stake in the location, (being devoted to science, and not politics at all,) the matters that I shall state are too patent to call forth discussion, as every scientific man knows the capacity of our State in an economic point of view. I will, therefore, endeavor to place them under a few heads that all can understand.

1st. Pennsylvania has within her borders every requisite for the production of iron second in value to none in the world.

2d. There is offered every natural advantage possible, not only for the location, but for the safety of any great national work like the one under discussion. The advantages are the proximity of the raw material, the cheap rate at which it can be procured, and the comparative cost of the production of the manufactured material. In no State can iron be produced cheaper than in Pennsylvania, or of better quality. The mineral lands are so located that sites can be chosen which possess every advantage of railroad and water connections, of room for such location, with unlimited water power, if required; with all the attendant requisites on the spot, as coal, ore, limestone, firebrick clay, building stone and timber, in most healthy sections of the State.

The localities are numerous, but one especially was brought before my mind by an artical which appeared in your paper of the 1st inst., speaking of the Broad Top Region, in Huntingdon and Bedford counties.

Near the little town of Hopewell there is a fine valley or plateau, gently sloping to the water and backed up by hills which contain fossil and limestone of various kinds, abundance of hematite, all of which can be mined with such facility as to be dumped at the platform of the furnace, and at the minimum amount of cost. Immediately on the other side are other ore deposits, and abundance of coal. These localities are on the railroad line, and all the material requirements of most extensive works can be obtained in greater variety than in any other place, either in or out of the State; all can be procured within the distance of less than a mile.

3d. The natural advantages for safety are such that a little determined band could defend it against any force that could be brought to bear upon it.

4th. The site could be purchased or leased at a moderate rate, and I think all the buildings could be erected at less than two-thirds the average cost of such structures any where else.

5th. The mineral products of the region are inexhaustible, and all above water level, which are items of most serious importance.

Should the commission to find a site be organized, it would be well for them at least to visit the spot and see for themselves how far it meets the necessities of the case; for I do not hesitate to say that the Broad Top Region, for the reasons I have stated, is one of the best localities in the State for a large foundry or iron works of any description.

Yours, &c. Geology.

Philadelphia, June 29th, 1858.

Letter From President Buchanan.

The following letter from the President was read at the Democratic celebration in Independence square, Philadelphia, on Monday:

Washington, July 3, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have received your very kind invitation to be present at the meeting of my fellow citizens, in Independence square, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our national independence. Would that it were in my power to accept the invitation. This, however, is impossible. May we ever continue to celebrate, with ardent enthusiasm, throughout the length and breadth of the land, each successive return of the day which gave us birth as a nation. Whilst we do this, and thus keep alive, from generation to generation, the memory of the common sufferings and the common dangers which our fathers encountered in achieving our independence, the Constitution, and the Union will be preserved.

I congratulate you, with all my heart, upon the present prospects of our country. I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which but recently seemed to impend over it, and that we have nearly reached the end of those violent and exasperated sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.

When we contrast the present condition of our country, with what it would have been at this moment, had Congress adjourned without enacting any law to mitigate the sectional strife, which had been raging for years, between the States of the Confederacy, we have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Ruler of nations, who has ever interfered at the hour of our greatest need to shield us from danger.

From your friend, very respectfully,
James Buchanan.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Benjamin Davis, late of the State of Iowa, dec'd—all persons therefore knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE C. DAVIS,
of St. Clair township, Adm'r.

July 16, 1858.

LOOK OUT.

In order to pay our debts, we insist upon having our books squared either by notes, or cash, and will be forced to have all accounts not paid by August 1st, placed in the hands of a collector. So please save trouble and costs.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT, cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j18,'57.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Bedford, in the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., Assignee of Sansom & Gephart, John P. Reed, appointed auditor to report upon the exceptions, state an account, and report a distribution of the funds in the hands of the assignee to and amongst the creditors, and the evidence.

The auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment, on Monday, the 16th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
July 16, 1858. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Bedford, in the matter of the distribution of the money in the hands of David Patterson, one of the Executors of the last will &c., of William Patterson, dec'd, John P. Reed, appointed auditor to ascertain the advancements made to the heirs, and report the distribution of the balance.

The auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment on Saturday, the 14th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED.
July 16, 1858. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Bedford, to distribute the money in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Abraham Sparks, dec'd, amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Thursday, the 22d day of July, at his office in the borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
July 2, 1858. Auditor.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

THE heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain township, deceased, viz: Eliza, intermarried with Elijah Weaver, in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Joshua Filler, Nancy, intermarried with Jacob Hess, in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah, intermarried with Emanuel J. Diehl, and Elizabeth intermarried with Levi Kegg, are hereby notified that an inquisition to value and appraise the real estate of said dec'd, viz: a house and lot in the town of Rainsburg, adjoining Joshua Filler and others, will be held on the premises, on Monday, the 26th day of July, inst., when and where all may attend who see proper.

Sheriff's Office, } WM. S. FLUKE,
Bedford, July 2, '58 } Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS William Iams, late of Southampton township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described real estate, viz: The Mansion Tract containing about four hundred and seventy acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Leasure, Joseph Bennett, George Barthelow, John Bennett and others—one other tract containing about one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining lands of Hezekiah Tewell, George Tewell, David Howsail and others. One other tract containing about fifty acres, adjoining lands of Westley Perdew, the next described tract and others. Also the undivided one third part of a tract containing four hundred and seventy four acres or thereabouts, adjoining lands of Joseph Bennett, Westley Perdew, and the last above described tract, all situate in Southampton township, Bedford county.

Leaving issue eight heirs, to wit: Wm. M. Iams, Isaac Iams, John Iams, now deceased, leaving two children, Mary and Sarah Iams, the last of whom is a minor and has no guardian, Richard Iams, (who is now in Allegheny county, Pa.,) Moses and Aaron Iams the petitioners, and Jacob and Henry Iams, all except Richard residing in Bedford county.

Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, } WM. S. FLUKE,
Bedford, July 2, '58 } Sheriff.

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coct at Loyer's

Emporium

OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR.
Of the finest fashionable
Lasting goods, both plain and fancY,
Into Bedford ever brought tO
Neatly clothe "ye people" civiL.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

—A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE,

AT

RAY'S HILL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, at the public house of Wm. Snell, on Ray's Hill, in East Providence township, on

Friday the 6th day of August, next,

the undivided interest of David and Catharine Manspeaker, in the Real Estate of which Jacob Snell died seized, being the same upon which the said Wm. Snell now resides, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, lying on each side of the turnpike, and having thereon erected a large TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, FRAME STABLE and other buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—Cash, at the confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
July 2, 1858. Guardian, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Of good quality and well seasoned, for sale by REED & MINNICH'S.

july 9, 1858.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 4th August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57-1y.

GREAT

ATTRACTION!

New and Cheap

Clothing Emporium.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford, and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old and well known stand, known as the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemen, and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or of selling them lower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

Not wishing to enumerate the many different articles of clothing on hand he would merely state, that in part, his stock consists of coats ranging from 75 cents, to $18, pants from 50 cents, to $10, vests from 37½ cts, to $6. Also, shirts, collars, cravats, trunks, carpet sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase clothing or any thing else in my line, will never regret of calling at Leopold's No 1., cheap clothing Emporium, where you can get cheap and unheard of bargains—Come one, come all.

May 14, 1858. A. LEOPOLD.

New Goods.

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers, that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, as follows:

SILKS, CHALLIES, ALPACAS, DELAINES LAWNS, BERAGES, BRILLIANTS, FRENCH and AMERICAN CHINTZ, GINGHAMS, GLOVES, COLLARS, HOSIERY, &C., &C.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Colored Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

Also, a large stock of fashionable READY MADE COATS.

Also, a full stock of Groceries, Wooden Ware, &c

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers VERY GREAT BARGAINS for cash, country produce, or on six months credit to punctual dealers. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Apr. 30.

Bedford

RAIL ROAD!

Since the Charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject, the interest is not confined to the citizens of the town, but extends throughout the country, and crowds are daily rushing to

RUPP'S

NEW AND HANDSOME STORE,

In Anderson's Row,

where a large and attractive assortment of beautiful Spring and Summer goods are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The Stock consists in part of

Organdie Lawns, White & Printed Brilliants, Robes de Shaum, Barage de Laines, Robes A'Quilla, Lavellas Challies, Plain & Figured Swiss, Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1 50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ per yard.
De Laines of all discriptions from 6 cts to 25 per yard.
Lawns of various styles for 6 cts pre yard.
An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 cts to 12½ per yard.
MUSLINS OF ALL PRICES AND QUALITIES.

A large assortment of Ladies & Misses, gloves, & hosiery from the low figure of 5 cts up.

Pure linen hdkffs. for 5 cts and a full and complete assortment of ladies dress goods generally.

A large and well selected assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Consisting in part of

Black French & English Cloths.
Blue do do do.
Olive do do do.
Black Cassimere.
Black Doe Skin.
Fancy French & American Cassimeres.

VESTINGS.

Grenadines Plain & Figured.
Radzemire do do.
Velvets do do.
And a great variety of Marseilles vestings.

Fancy Silk & Lawn Neck Ties from 6¼ to 62½

A complete assortment of Ladies & Misses boots, shoes & gaiters, also a large stock of mens boots & shoes.

MY ASSORTMLNT OF GROCERIES CAN'T BE BEAT.

Brown Sugar for	6¼	cts	per	pound.
Do do First rate	8	"	"	"
Do do Extra	10	"	"	"
White Sugars	12½,	14, &	15,	
First Rate Rio Coffee,	12½	per	pound	
Extra do do	15	"	"	
No 1 Java do	15	"	"	
Best N. O. Molasses	12½	"	quart,	
Good Syrup do	12½	"	"	
Extra do do	18¾	"	"	

GOOD CORN BROOMS FOR A DIME,

All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Don't forget to call at RUPP'S NEW STORE IN ANDERSON'S ROW, one door east of Cessna and & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette Office.

G. W. RUPP.

April 30, 1858.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the last Will and Testament of John Claar, late of Bedford borough, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH CLAAR,
June 11, 58. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscribers, on the last Will and Testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, dec'd—all persons indebted to Said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on Said Estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

June 18, 1858. Henry Wertz, }
John J. Wertz, } Executors.

NOTICE.

GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the Books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "GOLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

St. Clairsville, June 11, '58. GEO. B. AMICK.

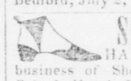
NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Michael Putt, late of Liberty township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: two tracts of land situate in Liberty township aforesaid, one tract thereof the mansion, containing one hundred and thirty seven acres and allowance, with a dwelling house, barn, grist-mill, saw-mill, and other improvements thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Putt,——Fackler and others—one other tract, containing ten acres, adjoining the above, with a tenant house and stable thereon.

Leaving a widow named Elizabeth, and issue ten children, viz: Jacob, since dead, having conveyed his share to the petitioner, Samuel, residing in Illinois, Catharine, intermarried with Wm. Figart, the petitioner, William Putt, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Savits, Mary, intermarried with George Russell, Joseph Putt, Rosanna, intermarried with David Russell, Sarah and Susan Putt, the last named yet in her minority.

Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on said premises on Wednesday the 4th day of August, 1858.

Sheriff's Office, } WM. S. FLUKE,
Bedford, July 2, '58 } Sheriff.



SHOEMENDING!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11, '58. J. B. BAKER.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. HARDMAN,

ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN,

AND

Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS,

FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT,

Author of "Letters to Invalids," &c.,

MAY BE CONSULTED AT BEDFORD, PA.,

"WASHINGTON HOUSE,"

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 11th, 1858.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicated Inhalations lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Papiapus and all other forms of female complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c. &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

No charge for consultation.

June 4, 1858.

Mrs. Agnes Saupp

Would respectfully announce to the public of Bedford and vicinity that she has just rec'd. a large and well-assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of staple and fancy articles, comprising in part, Superb Black and Fancy Silks, Robe A'Quilla, or Side Stripes, Lawn Robes, French Ducals, Berages, Tissues and Muslin De Laines, Lawns and Ginghams, White and Printed French Brilliants, Plain and emb'd. Swiss Muslins, Hosiery and corsets, all sizes for Ladies, Buttons, Braids and cords, Collars, Sleeves, Edgings and Inserting; a full supply of Mourning Goods; Silk Parasols; best Kid Gloves, of

all colors, Challies, Alpacas, Calicoes, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, Summer Coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen and a general assortment of Boys' Wear; a large lot of Shoes and Gaiters, Moroccos, Linings and Bindings, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Paints, Oils and Varnish.

N. B. Hardware at cost for cash, or six months credit to punctual customers—embracing almost every article in the hardware line.

April 30., 6 m.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

ATTENTION, MARKSMEN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

THE

Liver Invigorator.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strenthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is at fault, and almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach and the whole system of one organ—the *Liver*, the bowels are at fault, its duty. For the dis- suffers in consequence of the proprietors has —having ceased to do practice of more than eases of that organ, one some remedy where- made it his study, in a many derangements to twenty years, to find To prove that this re- with to counteract the any person troubled with which it is liable. of its forms, has but to Liver Complaint, in any is certain. a bottle, and conviction

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supply- ing in their place a healhy flow of bile, invig- orating the stomach, can sing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is suficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. ☞One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.—One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 315 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF

A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

Deep River, Con., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Levenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together, I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

Phila., Sept., 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact bad. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 461 Vine street.

Vincennes, Ia., June 22, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using, other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York, (In the great New York Wire Railing Establisment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House-Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Charms in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

Caution Notice.

Persons living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $40,000 head their schemes—with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds; if money is sent for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital Prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of honest and fair drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the number printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates, and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Mills and Warehouse at Hopewell, makes the following proposition to farmers and produce dealers, to wit:

All grain placed in the mills, intended for the Hopewell or Broadtop markets, or to be forwarded to any of the Eastern cities, will be conveyed from the mills to the warehouse, and loaded in the cars, free of charge. The mills have been thoroughly repaired, and are capable of doing as good work as any mill in the county.

The largest market price paid for all kinds of produce. JOHN F. LOWRY.

Hopewell, May 7, 1858.

Shryock & Smith.

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

FRESH and genuine seeds from Philadelphia by express, at Hartley's. Also sugar cane seed. [mar. 26, '58.]

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bdford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed.

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞ Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [Jan '58.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856-

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

BAZAR!

BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the Ladies' BAZAR in

"ANDERSON'S Row?"

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, has just returned from the *Eastern Cities*, with a handsome assortment of Ladies' and Children's fancy goods—Have you seen them?

Her Millinery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style, and at prices astonishingly cheap. Bonnets, white and colored, from 37½ cents up.—Ladies' Misses and Children's jockey caps, exquisitly nice and new in style, French and American flowers, a large and well selected assortment, not to be excelled in quality and cheapness. Ribbons without number, of various styles and colors, Ladies' dress caps, head dresses, and also, various kinds of useful and fancy articles for Ladies' toilets.

DRESS GOODS

Consisting in part of robes, challies, ducals, mous de laines, lawns, barages, (some as low as 12½ cents) robe a quille, French muslins, silks, black and colored, summer silks, various styles; also handsome shawls, mantillas, lace caps, dusters, &c.

EMBROIDERIES,

Such as sleeves, collars, infant's waists, and a superior lot of French setts, handkerchiefs, edgings, laces, &c.

Calicoes and Cotton Goods, of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from six, eight, ten, to twelve cents.

HOSIERY, gloves, and mitts; carpet bags, travelling baskets, toys, perfumery, and jewelry.

A large assortment of ladies' and children's shoes, purchased at reduced prices, ladies' slippers at 50 cents; fine lasting gaiters at $1,25; other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourselves.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH would embrace this opportunity, to tender to the public her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858. MRS. H. D. PEUGH.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other county in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior anywhere.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.—TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers. *HILL SIDE PLOUGHS*, of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country—*Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, with steel shovels.*

Cultivators,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR—Roger's Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain. Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, made to order. All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines and Ploughs made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. BLACKSMITHING done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Bedford, May 21, 1858-6m. Machinist.

THE MORMONS RETREATING!!

Fresh

ARRIVAL

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

just received

AT SHOEMAKERS' COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Mous. Delains, plain and figured Alpaccas, Lawns, Calicoes, Challies, Debages, etc., etc.

BLACK AND FANCY CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Summer Coatings Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, and a general assortment of boys' wear. A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Cotton and Carpet Chain, Muslins, Flannels, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Green and Black Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms Looking Glasses, Umbrellas,

and every thing that is generally kept in country stores—all which they will sell cheap.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

To punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Ap'l 23, 1858.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858-tf.

Huntingdon

AND

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

18 58.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after **Tuesday**, June 8th, 1858, two passenger trains a day each way, (Sundays excepted,) will run as follows:

BETWEEN HUNTINGDON AND HOPEWELL,

Leaving Huntingdon at 7.50 A. M., and 5.30 P. M. —RETURNING—

Leave Hopewell at 10.50 A. M. and 8.00 P.M

Arrive at Huntingdon at 1. 14 P. M. and 10.10 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Penn'a. Road.

The Trains on Shoup's run branch will enable persons to spend the day at Coalmont, Broad top city, or the mines, and return to Hopewell same day.

For further information inquire at the Office of the Company at Huntingdon.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
June 11, '58. Superintendent.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (may 14, '58-1y.)

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co Feb 19, 1858

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walton* No. 151 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry al kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

FURNITURE

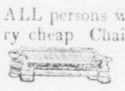
For Sale.

The subscriber being a practical workman, is now carrying on the cabinet making business at the east end of Bedford, next to the Foundry, and has on hand the best, and most fashionable stock of furniture, ever made. Please call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as great bargains can be had by giving him a call.

May 7, 1858. M. E. BARTEGES.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture,



can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 60	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

February 19, 1858.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED

and for sale—the celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradle, by

june 11,'58. G. W. RUPP.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Keep it Before the LADIES!—The largest assortment of Parasols in Bedford—bought for CASH, and sold at a small advance by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

New Store, No. 1, Cheap Side.

Bedford, May 28, 1858.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

WAGONS.—Several new two horse waggons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 20, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Alcinda W Smith vs William Smith. } No 23, August Term, 1858, in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

NOTICE is hereby given to the defendant in the above case that a subpœna and alias subpœna on libel for divorce have been issued, the last of which said writs is returnable 30th August, 1858, and that the said defendant is required to appear on or before said day and answer the complaint of the plaintiff as provided for by act of Assembly. WM. S. FLUKE,

June 11, 1858. Sheriff.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley will save costs by paying up before the books and notes are placed in the hands of a collector.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

March 26, 1858.

LOOK HERE!

Reed & Minich's

STORE.

Great Excitement,

THE

RAIL ROAD MEETING HAS COME OFF

AND BEDFORD IN ALL PROBABILITY WILL NOW LOOK AHEAD, BESIDES REED AND MINNICH ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND SPLENDID *ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND FRESH,* SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to be disposed of at prices so low that you would imagine the Rail Road already made.

Call and examine them and bring on your CASH, and all manner of PRODUCE, and you shall have bargains.

Dry Goods.

Black and fancy silks, madina and lavella cloths, side stripes or robe a'quilla, muslin delaines, organdie lawns, barage ducals, ginghams, and a fine assortment of white dress goods.

DRESS GOODS

AND TRIMMINGS OF GREAT VARIETY, BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS AND CASIMERES, SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS,

and jeans,

woollen and cotton flannels, sheeting muslin, linens for all purposes, towelings, and drillings.

QUEENSWARE and GLASSWARE,

An elegant and heavy assortment, not surpassed in Bedford county.

Boots and Shoes,

A large assortment of the best make, and newest and latest styles; ladies' gentlemens and boys' wear

GROCERIES.

Sugars white and brown, of all grades, syrup molasses, and all other articles usually kept in stores. It is impossible in an advertisement, to enumerate all our goods; come and see our stock, it will be shown with great pleasure, and before you go, you will be convinced that you have stopped in the right place to buy. REED & MINNICH.

May 2, 1858.

350,000 Brick Wanted.

THE School directors of Bedford Borough will receive proposals from this date to the 15th of July, inst., for Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Brick, one half to be delivered this fall, and the other half next spring, not later than the 1st of June. Clay to be furnished by the Directors if desired, but every thing else by the maker of the brick. [July 2, 1858.]

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

☞ "FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.	
JOHN ANSPACH, Jr.,	GEO. W. WOODWARD
H. N. BURROUGHS,	JNO. W. CLAGHORN,
J. B. HUGHES,	WM C RUDMAN,
WM S BOYD,	C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER,	THO. CRAVEN,
FRANCIS PETERS,	H R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.

A S GILLET, Vice President.

JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.

JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞ All claims hitherto presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county

April 23, 1858.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford.
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to Business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBAGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELLING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPS, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and unfrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices. SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

April 30, 1858.

Samuel Ketterman.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.
UNIONTOWN,	"
BROWNSVILLE,	"
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.